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WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1917.

三界報號四月七英港電

## TELEGRAMS.

### SHANGHAI CHINESE.

#### Meeting of Republican Leaders.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Shanghai, July 4.

The Republican leaders, at a meeting held here yesterday, purposed to make Shanghai the headquarters of opposition to the Monarchical movement.

The Navy is strongly Republican.

In Shanghai the Chinese are calm "though nervous."

The piece goods auctions have been suspended for a week.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### RACIAL TROUBLE IN AMERICA.

#### White Men Shoot two Negroes.

London, July 3.

According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, a labour dispute has led to serious racial trouble.

East of St. Louis, negroes killed a policeman. A crowd of whites caught two negroes, whom they shot and killed. The crowd was most aggressive and wrested arms from the Militia to attack the negroes, who were well armed.

Latest Details.

Later.

Reuter's New York correspondent telegraphs that the latest advices from St. Louis state that the mob shot and killed at least fifteen negroes as they fled from the burning houses.

The flames threaten the business district.

The damage already done is estimated at \$3,000,000.

Forty negroes and six whites were taken to hospital.

The mob were temporarily unmanageable, but the military now has control of the situation.

Three hundred whites have been arrested.

### UNREST IN GERMANY.

#### Serious Food Riots Reported.

London, July 3.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Zurich, the Socialist organ *Vorwärts* reports serious food rioting in various parts of Germany, including Stettin, where considerable damage was done to property.

### GERMAN ATTACK ON MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

#### Absurd Hope of Indemnities from Allies.

London, July 3.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that Mr. Lloyd George's Glasgow speech has evoked a wild attack in the *Westfälische Zeitung*, which represents German industrialists. The article states: "Lloyd George becomes narrow-minded, malicious and mean. He resorts to the most abject means and speaks of indemnities. Yet, we shall have indemnities. The German people will hold out until Lloyd George bends the knee before us."

### LORD HARDINGE'S EXPLANATION.

#### The Upper Chamber Delays Discussion.

London, July 3.

In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon said the House had listened to Lord Hardinge's statement with the respect due to his character and position. He asked the House not to proceed further with the matter that day in view of the likelihood of a general discussion in both Houses during the course of the week.

The House agreed to the request.

### REPUBLICANISM IN SOUTH AFRICA.

#### Mr. Hertzog Repudiates Responsibility.

London, July 3.

Reuter's correspondent at Capetown says that Mr. Hertzog, the leader of the anti-Government Dutch Party, repudiates responsibility for the Republican agitation and advises the abandonment of the proposed Conference at Philippolis, in the Free State, for the furtherance of the movement.

It is understood that the Conference will be abandoned.

### THE TOBACCO TAX.

London, July 3.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the increased tobacco duty would be halved from July 16 on the cheaper grades.

### REGULATING COTTON SPECULATION.

London, July 3.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that Lord Northcliffe has submitted to the American Government a plan to regulate speculation in cotton futures.

It is understood that the British Government is seeking to co-ordinate measures to check the wild movements in prices in New York.

### U. S. LOANS TO BRITAIN.

London, July 3.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the United States has lent Great Britain another five millions sterling, making a total of \$117,000,000.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### BETTER NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

#### Surrender of Anarchist Garrison.

London, July 3.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the garrison of the Daravovo villa has ended with the surrender of the anarchist garrison of sixty men, after the troops had surrounded the villa at three o'clock in the morning. The anarchists at first refused to surrender, whereupon the troops rashed the house. The anarchists threw bombs, which did not explode. One of the anarchists committed suicide.

#### Petrograd Transformed by Patriotic Wave.

London, July 3.

Reuter's correspondent, telegraphing on the 2nd instant, says the glorious news of the Russian success has transformed Petrograd. Pessimism has vanished, and a wave of patriotism has drowned the exploits of the anarchists and the mutinous soldiers. Small attention is paid to-day to the outpourings of the invertebrate Internationalists.

If the Russian successes continue, the forces of disorder will have no more field-days in the capital, such as yesterday's demonstration. To-day's manly cheering for Russia's victory contained a note of menace to the disgracers of the name of Russia. The national tricolour has been seen in the streets, and among the most striking incidents of the day was a procession headed by General Krasovsky, with Russian Staff officers arm in arm with officers of the Allies, marching towards the Ministry of War and the Marse Place, the Headquarters of the Government, at which patriotic speeches were made from the balcony.

M. Kerensky, the hero of the hour, sees his portrait carried in front of many processions.

### THE RUSSIAN PUSH.

#### Further Successes in the New Offensive.

London, July 3.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, continuing his message on the new Russian offensive, says:—"A Transmar Division, after capturing the western outskirts of the village of Schibelin, and all the three lines of the enemy's trenches in the forest of Lisochia, deployed to the north of the forest, where they entrenched themselves. The enemy is violently bombarding the forest of Brzozany which we are attacking.

Detachments of a division of infantry carried two lines of enemy trenches north-west of Zolnozhki.

Troops belonging to a Siberian Army Corps have taken two lines of enemy trenches to the south-west of Potofsky, and another part of the Army Corps has captured the whole of the first and part of the second and third lines of the enemy's trenches east and south-east of Mitchischow.

#### An Appeal to the Russian Troops.

London, July 3.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the High Command of the Armies on the Western Front has issued an Order of the Day in which he says:—"Our Army on the South-Western Front has defeated the enemy and broken his lines. A decisive battle has begun, on which depends the fate of the liberty of the Russian people. Our brothers on the South-Western Front are advancing victoriously and they look to us for prompt assistance. We will not betray them; the enemy will hear the thunder of our cannon. I call upon the troops on the Western Front to put forth all their efforts; otherwise, the Russian people, who confide in us for the defence of their liberty and honour, will curse us."

#### Offensive Developing Absolutely Favously.

London, July 3.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says the Government has received news that the offensive on the South-Western Front is developing absolutely favourably.

### "A SHELL-HOLE IN HELL."

#### How Our Artillery Terrifies the Germans.

London, July 3.

Reuter's special correspondent at the British front in France gives extracts from a German letter found on Messines Ridge, dated from "A shell-hole in Hell," vividly depicting the feelings of the German troops. It says:—"We have been fourteen days under hellish fire. Day and night we crouch together in holes, awaiting our doom. The dead here are piled up, and all night we lie with gas masks on, as Tommy fires gas shells and hundred-weights of serial torpedoes. Trench work is impossible with shrapnel all night. So far, our Division, which is composed of three regiments, has lost 3,400 in barely three months. We are quite helpless against the British. We cannot sit or lie down, and the big British shells would crack a lion. Our artillery cannot fire in the daytime. We all hope to be taken prisoners; otherwise we shall all go mad."

### AFFAIRS IN GREECE.

#### Regiments Take the Oath.

London, July 3.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that the garrison, including a Cretan regiment, has taken the oath of allegiance to King Alexander, with popular ceremonial.

M. Venizelos has been most enthusiastically received and has thanked the populace for their loyalty. The Silenes troops have also taken the oath.

General Digenis has requested to be placed on the Board of

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

#### THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

##### Halt of Prisoners and Guns.

London, July 3.

A wireless Russian official message states: After two days' artillery fire we attacked Konichy and advanced as far as Konichy stream southward of the village. Our prisoners so far number 3,584. We also took seven guns. We attacked south-westward of Brzozany and occupied strong fortified positions which are constantly changing hands owing to German-Turkish counter-attacks. We captured on this front yesterday nine officers and 1,700 men. The Turks are retreating towards Pendjim. Our pursuing cavalry occupied Engidja, northward of Lake Deribar. We also occupied Kalimiryan, south-east of Lake Deribar, as well as villages in the neighbourhood. One of our airships dropped 650 pounds of bombs on enemy positions. Five aerial engagements took place in one of which, fighting eight aeroplanes, an airship commander was wounded. The airship returned.

#### Germans Admit Russian Success.

London, July 3.

A German official wireless message states:—"There is heavy fighting between the Upper Styra and the east bank of Darajewka. Russian pressure was directed against the Konichy sector east and south of Brzozany. After two days' strong artillery fire the enemy captured Konichy. Fighting is most bitter astride Brzozany. We maintained our positions after a swaying battle in which we inflicted heavy enemy losses. There is strong artillery fire along the Stockod and Dmister sectors. An attack northward of the Kovelluk railway failed.

#### Enemy Reports.

London, July 3.

A wireless German official report says the Russian attack on Konichy broke down. Fresh attacks developed to the north.

A wireless Austrian official message states that between Narjowne and the Styra the enemy, continuously employing fresh reserves, pushed their assaulting waves totalling at least twenty divisions into hand-to-hand combats. They were mostly repelled before our first lines.

#### The Russian Account.

Petrograd, July 2.

The following details of the new offensive are supplied authoritatively:—"A portion of an army corps and a Finland division attacked under a violent fire and took two lines of trenches north of Konichy, afterwards repulsing the enemy's counter-attacks. Some regiments suffered severely, especially in officers. On the rest of this sector our artillery continues to demolish the enemy trenches, which are reply-ing vigorously. In the section where the army corps are engaged our troops carried all the enemy trenches on the slopes of Mount Srednayagura, east of Konichy, which was strongly defended. We occupied Konichy and the forest to the west thereof as far as Korf torrent and the whole of the enemy's trenches south of Konichy. We captured many prisoners and machine guns the total of which has not yet been ascertained.

### THE WESTERN FRONT.

#### Slight British Check.

London, July 3.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that in hard fighting to the westward of Lens our advanced posts were driven back slightly. There is considerable reciprocal artillery firing at numerous points.

#### Lively Artillery Work.

London, July 3.

A French communiqué says that during the day there was the most lively reciprocal artillery firing in the sectors west and east of Cerny, but no infantry work.

#### A Surprise German Attack.

London, July 2.

A wireless German official message states: "Our shock troops in a surprise attack northward of Dixmude captured many Belgians. The English attacked westward of Lens and penetrated at a few points, but were thrown out leaving 175 prisoners and seventeen machine guns. French attacks on trenches lost to the south of Laboville farm failed."

### THE U. S. EXPEDITION.

Paris, July 2.

According to the newspapers, the American Expedition in France will be under the exclusive command of General Pershing, and the American Government will have its own lines of communication with the Army from the West Front to Washington.

#### SIR HERBERT TREE DEAD.

London, July 2.

The death is announced of Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, aged 63.

A great actor Sir Herbert Tree has for some years owned His Majesty's Theatre, London, which he opened in 1892. He was for ten years manager of the Haymarket Theatre. In 1904 he founded the Academy of Dramatic Art. He organised the Coronation gala performance at His Majesty's on June 27, 1911, two years after he had been knighted.

(Continued on page 8.)

## ST. DUNSTAN'S HOSTEL.

How our Blinded Fighters are Cared For.

It is interesting to read in the report of St. Dunstan's for the year ending March 31, 1917, a description of the way in which the Blinded Soldiers' and Sailors' Crit. Committee comes into immediate touch with our fighters who have sacrificed their sight in the service of the country.

"It is arranged by the War Office authorities," says this explanation, "that soldiers with bodily damaged eyes shall be drafted to the 2nd London General Hospital, Chelsea; in the event of specially heavy casualties occupying the whole of the available accommodation there, men are sent to the 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth. It sometimes happens that blinded men are by mistake sent from the disembarkation port to another hospital. In these cases a transfer to the 2nd London General Hospital or 3rd London General Hospital is effected as soon as the patient is in fit condition to travel. Not at these hospitals the men come immediately under the care of St. Dunstan's. Members of the staff visit them daily while still in the hospitals, and their interest is aroused, without waste of time, by means of instruction in such simple arts as bag making and preliminary teaching in Braille. This prompt, comradeship means that the newly-blinded soldier is not allowed to slip into

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## GENERAL NEWS.

Looters of a Shipwreck.  
For looting from a wrecked ship two men were each fined \$2 at Schull, County Cork.

City Temple Pastorate.

Dr. Fort Newton has arrived in London from America, and has begun his ministry at the City Temple.

Welsh War Heroes.

Major David Davies, M.P., has given £5,000 towards the fund for the memorial to Welsh war heroes.

English Egg.

There was a drop in the price of the best English eggs at Springfield recently, quotations being 19s. to 20s. the price had previously reached 25s.

Football in France.

A team of the French Football Club, chiefly composed of Englishmen, beat a team of the French Football Association in Paris recently, the score being 4-0.

Boys' Day Bomb.

Finding a bomb on the County Cricket Ground at Northampton, two boys pulled the plug out. The bomb exploded, and one boy had his face severely cut, the other being so badly injured that he had to be taken to the hospital.

U.S. War Courses.

Special war courses, in such subjects as trench-warfare, field service regulations, map making and reading, and camp sanitation, have been begun at some of the universities and colleges of the United States.

The British Mission Honoured.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice and Mr. Balfour, Lord Onslow, and other members of the British Mission to the United States were made honorary members of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the famous American collegiate body.

General von Pfuel, Officer.

General von Pfuel, commanding the 11th German Army Corps, has resigned owing to ill-health. He is known as "Long Pfuel," as he is popularly reported to be the tallest officer in the German Army.

Germany's Metal Scarcity.

All copper, brass and bronze vessels and machinery parts in the Bavarian distilleries have been requisitioned. An appeal has been issued to the schoolchildren to collect old articles of these metals, such as soldiers' buttons, cartridge cases, and toy soldiers.

An Armenian Commission.

Bound for Persia and the Caucasus in the interests of the American Commission for Armenian and Syrian Relief, Dr. William T. Ellis and Mr. Charles E. Bouri of Philadelphia left Tokyo last week for Vladivostok. Their task is to investigate and report upon the work of their organization. The journey will be made by the Trans-Caucasian railway to Tiflis.

Gothra of Fire.

Through the Assistant Provost Marshal, the military authorities drew attention at Camberley Police Court to the frequency of common fires in Surrey and Hampshire, which had resulted in much time and trouble in extinguishing the outbreaks. Two boys were each fined 40s. for setting fire to firs on Hall Common, and necessitating the calling out of troops to deal with three separate fires.

Clergyman's Sudden Death.

The Rev. George Davis, 63, a Baptist minister, formerly pastor of the Romsey Street Oberch, Westminster, and a member of the old London School Board and the Westminster Board of Guardians, was found lying dead on the pavement at Vincent Square, Westminster. Mr. Davis, who lived at Pontnewydd, Newport, Mon., had come to London for the May meetings. At the inquest a verdict of "Death from natural causes" was returned.

An Historic Flag.

A flag of the kind used by army signalers has been hung in the parish church of Ostrea. It has been riddled with bullets and is stained with mud. An inscription underneath it states that it was "the first British flag hoisted at Ostrea after its capture by the British on April 11, 1917, and was used to denote the headquarters of the officers commanding the defences of that place, where the British and Germans, in spite of losing more than two-thirds of their fighting strength, held out on the ground gained until relieved."

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### BIRTHS.

BARKER.—At Saigon, on June 18, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Barker, a daughter.

McKIMM.—At Kowloon, on June 21, to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. McKimm, a daughter.

HODGES.—On June 23, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Hodges, a son.

HARBER.—On June 25, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, the wife of C. E. Harber, of a son.

### MARRIAGE.

MACK-JOVINO.—On June 23, at H.B.M. Consulate, Shanghai, before Sir E. D. H. Fraser, E.C.M.G., Consul-General. Arthur Charles Mack, to Mary Grace Jovino, both of Shanghai.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1917.

### HUNGARY'S UNSETTLED CONDITION.

There are many indications showing that the state of affairs in Austria-Hungary—particularly the Hungarian portion of the Dual Monarchy—is of a very unsettled and unsatisfactory character, from the point of view of the House of Hapsburg Count Tisza and other satellites of the dynasty that has for so long tyrannised over the very mixed population which inhabits Hungary. The cosmopolitan masses in this country, with their different temperaments, habits and tastes, have been the fertile cause of most of the troubles that have afflicted it for generations. When it is remembered that millions of those who are called upon to swear allegiance to the Hapsburgs have much more in common with the Russians, it will be readily understood that friction is not difficult at any time to engender and that little zeal is manifested for Austria's war ambitions which she, along with Germany, conspired to carry into effect. None of the belligerents, it may safely be said, has for a considerable time past so earnestly desired a return to peace conditions as has Hungary, not only because she finds herself completely cut off from the aims and objects of Austria and her partner Germany, but because she realises that she has nothing to gain therefrom. Indeed, on the contrary, she has much to lose from a continuance of the war. Austria, as seems to be the case, does not greatly mind if her institutions become Germanised, but with Hungary it is a very different matter, for the last wish that the Hungarians are likely to have realised is a closer union with Germany. To-day the ramblings that have been audible for quite a long time are becoming more and more ominous and we should not be surprised if, before long, more striking manifestations of the resentment that is stated to be apparent throughout Hungary burst forth in unmistakable rebellion against the Hapsburgs and the syphons of the throne—those bolsters of an Autocracy that is day by day becoming more seriously undermined and will soon be completely overturned.

The present state of affairs is indicated in recent telegrams, one of which it will be noted that a "franchise demonstration" which was held recently at Budapest, Hungary's capital, was "most serious,"—so serious, indeed, that it appears to have upset the arrogance of even the Germans. Austria-Hungary, like Germany, is, as is well-known, far behind the people of France, Italy, Great Britain and the United States in the political privileges they long ago gained for themselves. There is evidence now, however, that, as in Prussia, so now in Hungary, the people are determined to obtain a direct share in the government of their country. Thus it is not surprising to read that the franchise demonstration which has just taken place was "most serious." This can only indicate that it did not meet with the approval of the authorities, who, like the Hohenloheans and the Prussian military caste generally, despise the idea of the people having any active part in the government of the country. That the demonstrators were indeed in a serious frame of mind was evident by the manner in which they manifested their feeling towards Count Tisza, who is now recognised as the Hungarian statesman who, above all others, has been instrumental in causing Hungary to be identified with the pan-Germanic plans.

The awaking in Hungary points to the fact that Hungary has at last resolved to act as a separate nation, with aspirations distinct from those of Austria, and with the determination to free herself from the yoke which her position in the Dual Monarchy has caused her to bear with regard to Germany. Long ago it was confidently predicted that the demise of Emperor Francis Joseph would be the certain signal of Hungary's gradual breaking away from Austria, as it was well-known that the political aspirations of the mixed races of Hungary—Magyars, Czechs, Slovaks, chiefly—had little or nothing in common with Austria's implacable doings towards Germany. Unmistakably, Hungary is at last striving to free herself from the shackles that have so long bound her to Austria and, indirectly, to Germany. She longs for a separate national existence, and, in her efforts towards establishing a Republic, which appears to be the goal aimed at, all lovers of democracy will wish the people of Hungary a speedy release from the degeneracy of Austria and the corroding influence of Germany.

### Independence Day.

"The Glorious Fourth" has now come round, and happily, it finds the United States Army in the field alongside the Allies in the fight of Right against Might. It was one hundred and forty-one years ago to-day that America declared her right to work out her own destiny, and she has now joined hands with the democracies of the world to defend that same right for all nations against the encroachments of a domineering military autocracy. Much history has been made since the American Colonies broke away from Britain, and, whatever we Britishers may think of the circumstances which made that step necessary, we have always felt that it was dictated by political expediency rather than by specific enmity. And probably the most ultra-Imperialistic will agree that, with conditions as they were, the act was a wise one. Viewing matters in that light, it was only natural that the breach should soon be forgotten, and thus it is that ever since those days the United States and Britain have been drawing gradually closer together, until it can now be said that never did they so completely understand each other and never were the bonds of true friendship so closely woven. To the local American community and to Americans at large we extend the most cordial greetings on this their Independence Day, uniting with them in the hope that by the time another "Glorious Fourth" comes round, we shall be able to celebrate another and even more glorious independence.

### Two Actors.

It will be with not a little regret that local lovers of the Theatre will have heard of the death of Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree and of Mr. Henry Dallas, two actors who, in different ways, doubtless had endeared themselves to most playgoers in the Far East—the former by virtue of his national reputation and the latter by the many times he had brought plays from Home and produced them for the benefit of Far Eastern audiences. Sir Herbert Tree's death must have come as a shock to most people, as no announcement had been made that might have prepared one for so heavy a blow. Until quite recently, Home papers frequently contained references to Sir Herbert's protracted and highly successful tour in America, where, besides playing in "Colonel Newcome," he had been giving valuable help in promoting the excellent cause of British-American friendship. Of Sir Herbert Tree as an actor it might truly be said that he was probably the most spectacular actor-manager of the "British stage" during the past generation. His knowledge of stagecraft was very extensive, as was abundantly shown in all of his theatrical productions, notably in his setting of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "King John" and other Shakespearian dramas. Like all good actors and lovers of the drama he revered the works of the "Divine William"—"The Myriad-Minded Shakespeare"—and lavished both time and money in his endeavour to present worthily the works of our greatest dramatist.

### Other Triumphs.

The production of Sir Louis Parker's "Drake" was also another of Sir Herbert's stage triumphs. As an actor he was perhaps seen at his best as Hamlet, Macbeth, Falstaff, Colonel Newcome and Svengali. In the minds of habitual playgoers the graceful stage mannerisms and the slightly nasal accent of Sir Herbert Tree will long linger as a pleasant memory. He was a great ornament of the British stage and long since merited and obtained the cordial approval of all lovers of the Thespian art. His death is a distinct loss to the British drama and to all playgoers. Of the late Mr. Henry Dallas it can be truly said that he endeared himself to many in the Far East by bringing out from Home some of the most popular of London successes, such as his Company as the "Follies," and in "The Glad Eye" and many other similar pieces. His death at the comparatively early age of fifty-one will be sincerely regretted by many theatre-goers.

### DAY BY DAY.

WHEN I LOOK AT THIS NATION I FEEL THAT LIBERTY, LIKE WISDOM, IS ONCE MORE JUSTIFIED OF HER CHILDREN.—General Brants.

### To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the birth of the late Cecil Rhodes.

### The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$2.67/16. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

### Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the Funds of the Hospitals:—Yick Loong, \$25.

### Land Sale.

A sale of Crown land took place at the Land Sale Offices, Public Works Department, yesterday afternoon, of Island Lot No. 2237, situated above Bowen Road, near the Military Hospital. Mr. Kan Wing-kwong was the purchaser at the upset price of \$7,350.

### Discharged.

An employee on a mail steamer at present in port was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with bringing about two tails of opium dross, other than Government opium dross. The man's story was that he was an opium smoker, and that the dross was what he had collected from his own smoking. His Worship discharged the man.

### Death of A Well-Known Actor.

News has arrived from Home of the death of Mr. Henry Dallas, who, along with his theatrical Company, was well-known in the Far East. The sad event occurred after a long illness, at Mr. Dallas' residence, Golder's Green, Hendon, N.W., on May 4. In private life Mr. Dallas was known by his own name, Mr. James Ryder, and had been a sailor before adopting acting as a profession. He reproduced many popular London plays in India and the Far East.

### A Thief in the Night.

A Japanese woman, living at 113, Praha East, was awakened very early this morning by the noise of a man moving about the house, and, rising up, she saw a man taking some clothes away. She shouted out, and a cook in the house gave chase, the man being eventually caught by a constable. Before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, the man was charged with breaking into the house and with stealing clothes and other property valued at \$70. His Worship passed sentence of four months' hard labour.

### Middlesex "Ramblers."

The Bumbling Section of the 25th Middlesex Regiment Entertainment Club was well supported during the past month. The total number of individual trips made by the men from Mount Austin and Victoria Barracks was 831, and much appreciated refreshment was provided on the journeys by the Services Entertainment Fund. The ramblers are run each Wednesday and Saturday, weather permitting, and the most popular destinations are Stonecutter's Island, Kowloon and the Harbour Cruise by the routine launch.

### POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. J. W. Franks, Acting D. S. P. (Reserve) state:—

### Police School.

An examination will be held by Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, D.S.P. of Classes 12, 13, 14, and 15 at Queen's College on Friday, July 6, at 5.45 p.m. Members may attend in multi. Chief Inspector Lamerton and Staff Inspector Potter will attend.

### Strength.

Bugler Si Tang Wai Nam is promoted Sergeant.

### Sand Practices for July.

At 8 p.m.—July 9, 11, 17, 20, and 24.

### Music Classes.

At 8 p.m.—July 12, and 13.

### BERLIN LIES.

"J' Accuse" Author to Fight them to the End.

### True Facts About Death and Burial.

THE LATE MR. THOMAS LAURIE.

### TU-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Sir Herbert Tree, whose death is announced, recently returned from America after a successful tour in that country, which finished with a four weeks' session in Mr. Michael Morton's play, "Colonel Newcome," at the New Amsterdam Theatre, New York where he drew large houses. Sir Herbert had been making speeches from the stage promoting British-American friendship, and brought back to England a message of good will from America. The members of his company have recently joined the colours, and they have sent generous subscriptions to the Actors' Emergency War Fund.

Sir H. H. Johnston's protest against our custom of describing ourselves, when signing a letter, as "Yours faithfully, truly," and so on, shows admirable regard for accuracy, although many would regret that seal for the varieties should compel the sacrifice of an amiable custom. Hatton's conclusion to a letter to the Qasir, "Your Majesty's sheep and most bound vassal," may provoke contempt by its ludicrous exaggeration; Pliny's "Vale," and Edward Longshanks' "We command you to God," may not always have been heartfelt wishes; but politeness is always so welcome that it seems a pity to inquire too curiously.

John Bright showed a strict regard for accuracy when he ended a controversial letter "I am, Sir, with whatever respect is due to you."

Meanwhile Dr. Galowen, hearing of a case of sickness in the harbour, went out to the vessel and en route passed the launch conveying Dr. Malcolm back to the shore. Dr. Galowen, evidently not realising the circumstances under which Dr. Malcolm had been called, on arrival at the ship arranged for the removal of Mr. Laurie to the isolation ward of the General Hospital under the supervision of the Franciscan Sisters. Here Mr. Laurie was nursed, and Dr. Malcolm was somewhat startled a little later to learn that he had succumbed.

Now, however, arose a peculiar situation. Mr. Laurie was attached to the China Merchants Shipping Co., and in Chefoo no foreigner represents that firm. Apparently, therefore, it was a matter for the British Consul, and so when Mr. King learnt of the death he sent and notified the Secretary of the International Committee. The Secretary and Treasurer of the Cemetery is however, not the Secretary of the International Committee, but is Mr. A. H. Faers who arranged and attends, very often at great personal inconvenience to himself, all interments. As Mr. Faers was not informed of the death, he did not even know of the funeral until "Observer's" letter appeared in the paper. A notice from the Consul had been sent round at noon, but apparently all arrangements for the service were completely forgotten.

The body was not tossed into the grave by the coolies, and this statement is a travesty of the truth, as is the statement that no foreigners were present. Dr. Malcolm himself was at the graveside, and was obviously upset at the absence of a service. On Tuesday a letter appeared from "Observer" asking the reason for such a burial and then residents here awoke to the fact of what had taken place. Immediately a movement was set on foot for the holding of a service and on the Wednesday afternoon a big concourse of foreigners assembled while the Rt. Rev. Geoffrey Ifill, Bishop of Shantung, conducted a most impressive ceremony at the graveside.

The above facts give briefly an account of what took place and none regret more than British residents of Chefoo the happening. They are simply stated in order that British residents here may be correctly judged by fellow-nationals of the Empire resident in the Far East. It is safe to say that such an incident has never before taken place, that it will never occur again and that for the peculiar combination of circumstances would not have happened in the case of the late Mr. Thomas Laurie.

Probably the whole Empire endorses General Santa's hope that our Royal Prince will no longer seek Consorts among the princesses of Central Europe. Simultaneously the thoughts of the nation turn to a sweet English girl, Princess Mary, who has appeared this week for the first time in public free from parental tutelage. An Englishman's blood boils when he examines the violent spirit of expediency in which the marriage of King Edward was discussed in Germany.

## WOOD-SHIP PLAN DEAD.

American Shipping Men Glad.

Members of the shipping trade, including the marine underwriters, were well satisfied, says the New York *Evening Post*, with the announcement of Major-General George W. Goethals, U.S.A., retired, that the Federal Shipping Board's plan for a fleet of 1,000 wooden cargo carriers to circumvent the German submarine fleet, had been discarded. General Goethals made the announcement in a speech at the annual dinner of the American Iron and Steel Institute at the Waldorf-Astoria. One thousand leading steel manufacturers, who were present, joined in pledging him the backing of every steel plant in the country in his own plan for turning out 3,000,000 tons of steel shipping in the next eighteen months.

The Shipping Board's project, which was conceived by the Western and Middle Western members, met with pronounced opposition from shipowners and shipbuilders, who objected to it on technical, as well as financial, grounds; but it required the clear-cut criticism of General Goethals, after he had been appointed to take charge of the national shipbuilding campaign, to convince the Board and the Administration of the unpractical nature of the undertaking. It is understood that General Goethals did not find it easy to impress his views upon the majority of the Board, but his speech of last night evidently means that at last he has had his way.

The wooden fleet plan was announced by Mr. William Deeman, of San Francisco, chairman of the Shipping Board, in a speech before the Chamber of Commerce on April 5. He declared that investigations had been made to prove that American shipyards could turn out wooden ships of 3,000 tons at the rate of 200,000 tons a month, beginning October 1, without interfering with the construction of steel ships in any way.

It was proposed to equip these vessels with engines giving them a speed of ten to twelve knots—later this was reduced to from eight to ten. One of the principal objections to wooden ships advanced by shipping experts was that structurally they would be unfit to carry such cargoes as coal and ore, on long transatlantic voyages. Difficulty in fitting them with efficient engines as fast as they were built was also foreseen, and it was asserted that they would be short-lived as to neutralize their relatively low cost. It was also denied that they could be turned out so quickly as the Shipping Board prophesied.

All of these criticisms were tacitly concurred in by General Goethals in his speech. He told the steel men that, although contracts had been let for the construction of many wooden ships, no plans and specifications had yet been prepared, and the birds were still nesting in the trees that were to be used to build them.

"As I need assistance and co-operation in my work," General Goethals said, "I have concluded to tell you my troubles and ask your help. On the principle of the selective draft I have again been called to the Government service and confronted with the proposition to turn out 1,000, 3,000-ton wooden ships in eighteen months—wood because it was not possible to get steel, and because the ships could be constructed in less time."

"I found that contracts for wooden ships had been let in all directions, but was unable to find plans or specifications. When you consider that the birds are now nesting in the trees that will go to build those ships that must attain a speed of ten and half knots, and several additional knots to escape submarines, why, the proposition is simply hopeless."

I called on Mr. Farrell, of the United States Steel Corporation and asked him if it was not possible to turn to steel. He assured me it would be possible.

"Fifty millions of dollars was placed at the disposal of the Shipping Board, and the money was to come from the sale of

## FAR EASTERN MEN IN THE WAR.

Second Lieut. L. A. Davis.

We regret to learn, says the N.C. *Daily News*, that a telegram has been received by Mr. H. C. Davis: "Deeply regret to inform you 2nd Lieut. L. A. Davis, Royal Flying Corps, was killed in action June 23. The Army Council express their sympathy."

2nd Lieut. L. Alan Davis was in Shanghai for about two years. He left Clifton College to come East to join the firm of R. N. Truman and Co. at the age of 20 years. On the outbreak of war he sent in his name to join the first contingent going Home, but his application was shelved. In March, 1915, he received an appointment on a rubber estate in the F.M.S., and on reaching his 21st birthday, while in the F.M.S., he volunteered again and was accepted, joining a Shanghai contingent as it passed through Singapore.

On arrival in England, he joined the West Riding Rifles. He afterwards received a commission in the Royal Flying Corps. His pilot's certificate was granted to him on June 22, 1916, and he was immediately sent over to France. His experiences last August on a bombing expedition will be remembered, when his engine gave out at a height of 10,000 feet over the enemy lines, compelling him to risk a difficult return, which he did successfully. On this date, however, he sustained an accident which kept him in hospital for a period of five months.

He again passed the medical board in March, 1917, and returned to France. He was last known to be at Etaples. The deepest sympathy will be felt for Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Davis in their loss.

Sergt. J. R. Malone.

News also was received to the fact that Sergt. J. R. Malone, Shanghai Municipal Police, who volunteered for active service while at Home on leave in 1916, and was a gunner in the 239th Siege Battery, was killed in action in France on April 21.

Sergt. Malone joined the Police in 1910 and went on leave in 1915. He married at Home while on holiday and leaves a widow and one child, for whom great sympathy will be felt.

Lieut. Ralph Walker.

News has been received of the death of another "Kobe volunteer"—Lieut. Ralph Walker, killed in Mesopotamia. Born in Stirling in 1886, Mr. Walker joined Messrs. Browns and Co. in 1913, says the *Japan Chronicle* taking charge of the shipping and insurance department in Kobe. Subsequently he was sent to Moji to take charge of the firm's office there. Mr. Walker, who had served in the London Scottish and the A.S.C., was one of the first Japanese men to volunteer for active service, and soon got a commission in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Until the early part of this year he was stationed in the Northwest Provinces in India. Just when he was sent to Mesopotamia is not known, but he could not have been there long before making the supreme sacrifice.

## THE LATE MR. C. A. WOODHEAD.

Military Funeral at Happy Valley.

The interment of the late Mr. C. A. Woodhead, who so tragically met his death following an accident whilst bathing at Canton on Sunday, took place at the Colonial Cemetery, Happy Valley, last evening, a large number of friends of the deceased paying a last tribute to his memory. Deceased was accorded full military honours, he having been a member of the Scouts' Company, Hongkong Volunteers, and the members of his Company acted as bearers and also formed the firing party. The Funeral March was played by the band of the Middlesex Regiment. The principal mourners were the Hon. Mr. G. E. Anton and Messrs. L. N. Leefs, C. W. Beawick, and B. D. F. Baith. Among those also present were the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), Sir William Bee Davies, the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Major Macdonald, Capt. Champkin, Capt. Cassel, Capt. Stewart, Capt. G. W. Wood, Capt. Lammert, Capt. Armstrong, Lieut. Kennett, Lieut. Hancock, Lieut. Thomas, Lieut. Sutherland, and Messrs. N. J. Stabb, A. O. Liang, F. Maitland, E. J. Grist, J. B. Wood, E. D. C. Wolfe, D. E. Donnelly, G. C. Moxon, W. Logan, J. A. Pidmmer, Eldon Potter, E. Davidson, W. A. Dowley, P. P. J. Wodehouse, J. Patterson, T. E. Pearce, G. A. Woodcock, as well as many of deceased's office colleagues and also representatives of the Chinese staff of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.

The obsequies were conducted by the Rev. H. H. Griffith, and at the conclusion of the service three volleys were fired over the grave and a bugler of the Middlesex Regiment sounded the "Last Post."

There were numerous floral tributes to the deceased, and among those were the following: Members of the staff of Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Sir Robert Ho Tung; Import Department, Shanghai; Morrison Hill Mess; Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Parton; "John Peel" Canton; Officers and N.C.O.s. of the Scouts' Co.; Bradley & Co.; Staff of the China Sugar Refinery; Yuen Hop Hung; Royal Hongkong Yacht Club; Chartered Bank Mess; Hongkong Football Club; "Evo" Junior Mess; Hongkong Bank; Junior Mess; P. and O. Mess; Mr. N. J. Stabb, and many others.

## DR CHEN SENENCED.

Three Years' Imprisonment.

The Peking correspondent of the N.C. *Daily News*, telegraphing on June 27 stated:—"Judgment in the cash-smelting bribery case was delivered to-day when Dr. Chen, Chin-tao, ex-Finance Minister, was sentenced to three years and two months' imprisonment, his brother and Councillor Yu of the Finance Board to eighteen months each, and two others to three years each."

As it has been impossible to form any opinion upon the merits of the case during its progress, the only criticism that presents itself is that the ex-Minister would never have been put into the dock if he had been politically acceptable to the powers that be. If others that might be mentioned had their deserts in proportion, the prisons of Peking would be full for the next hundred years.

Famous Brussels' Building Collapses.

According to a report from Vienna, the beautiful 17th century house in the Grand Place, Brussels, in the cellars of which, formerly the guard room of Alva's soldiers, was the famous Caveau Parisien, a restaurant beloved by diplomats and connoisseurs of good cooking, collapsed on the evening of May 9, injuring several persons.

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## COMPANY REPORT.

Messrs. Mourier and Co., Ltd.

At the eighteenth annual general meeting of shareholders of Messrs. S. Mourier and Co., Ltd., held in Shanghai on June 28, Mr. E. C. Pearce who presided submitted the report and accounts. In moving their adoption he said—I feel sure it is plainly apparent to you that we have not only maintained the position we were in this time last year, but have again made material and satisfactory progress. The net profits including the amount brought forward from last year's working amount to \$68,935.42, which your Board recommend be divided as follows:

To pay a dividend of 10 per cent. which will absorb \$30,810.00 Commission to Managing Director and bonus to foreign staff ... 7,904.00 To place to Stock Reserve account ... 16,000.00 To carry forward to next year ... 14,191.42

\$68,935.42

After analysing the accounts, the chairman said:—you will be pleased and interested to know that the pianos and organs we manufacture find increasing favour with the public of not only China and the Straits Settlements but also Saigon, Burma and India. At the request of the largest firm in India we sent two of our pianos for their inspection; an order followed for 27, and a letter expressing their opinion, coupled with a request for the sole agency for our instruments. These facts speak volumes in regard to the quality of our products and I am sure you will be pleased to know we are doing a steadily increasing wholesale business as well as retail. The output of pianos from the factory has increased by 85 per cent. during the past financial year, and your Board has found it necessary to sanction an extension of the building. The work is well in hand and same should be completed about the end of August when we hope to be able to get up with our orders which under existing congested conditions we find very difficult. Last year I mentioned that our Mr. W. R. Hooper of Tientsin had joined His Majesty's Forces whilst on home leave, and we heard from his sister last July that he had been killed in action. We wrote a letter to her expressing our deepest sympathy and also our admiration for his self-sacrifice. Capt. C. J. E. Irvine, formerly our manager at Tientsin is, we believe, well and still on the western front.

The report and accounts having been adopted, the usual appointments were made.

## BOXER'S VISIT.

Hongkong sportsmen will be interested hear that Artie Martell, the lightweight boxer and vaudeville artist, has arrived in the Colony from Manila, where he is said to have put up a good fight against Iron Box. He is willing to fight here if he can be matched.

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7103 Ave Maria.... (Schubert.)

36514 Scherzo Valst. .... (Chabrier.)

36552 Reve D' Enfant. .... (Ysaye.)

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E. V. D. Parr.  
Superintendent.



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SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	SAtsuta Maru Capt. Itsuno	{ SATUR., 14th July, at 11 a.m. WED., 18th
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Niitachi Maru Capt. Tomonaga	T. 13,500 { TUES., 31st July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Yoo Maru Capt. Takano	T. 12,500 { SATURDAY, July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Ceylon Maru Capt. Tsuda	T. 10,000 { FRIDAY, July, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Saki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa	T. 12,500 { MON., 16th July, at 11 a.m.
KOBE .....	Jinsen Maru Capt. Nagaya	TUESDAY, T. 8,000 { 10th July.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	4th July at 4 light.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	5th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	8th July at 4 light.
HAIPHONG	Kaifong	7th July at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Suning	10th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	12th July at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	Kuelchow	13th July at noon.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	15th July at 4 light.

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MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

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## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will have on or about	To
Tjikini .....		in port	8th July	SHANGHAI via AMOY
Tjibodas .....		in port	9th July	KOBE via MOJI

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands, India and Australia."

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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

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ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.

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via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" July 18. at noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" Aug. 15. at noon.

S.S. "ECUADOR" Sept. 12. at noon.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable State rooms (all single and two berths only).

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Single Fare by Night Steamer ..... \$7.00  
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00  
Single Fare by Day Steamer ..... 6.00  
Return Fare by Day Steamer ..... 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 4th JULY, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

THURSDAY, 5th JULY, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Tai Shan Tons 2,608. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 8th JULY, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

TAISHAN.

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the Public is drawn to special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station facing your Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at this Head Police Station for permits.

Fare: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI".

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons and S.S. NANNING 567 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m. and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAM and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday, excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

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1000 MASTERS OWNED OVERSEAS ON THE EAST ASIAN LINE.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
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NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Victoria, B.C. & Japan	N. Y. K.	16, July	
San Francisco via Japan	T. K. K.	17, July	
San Francisco via Japan	P. M. S. S.	18, July	
Colombia	J.C.J. L.	19, July	
Bintangor	T. K. K.	27, July	
Sibera M.	N. Y. K.	1, Aug.	
Yokohama M.	T. K. K.	10, Aug.	
Tenyo M.	P. M. S. S.	15, Aug.	
Venezuela	T. K. K.	25, Aug.	
Nippon M.	P. M. S. S.	5, Sept.	
China	T. K. K.	7, Sept.	
Shinjo M.	P. M. S. S.	12, Sept.	
Ecuador	T. K. K.	22, Sept.	
Persia M.	T. K. K.		

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	4, July
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	5, July
Haiphong	Loksang	J. M. Co.	5, July
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihung	D. L. Co.	6, July
Shanghai	Yusang	J. M. Co.	6, July
Manila	Loonzang	J. M. Co.	7, July
Shanghai via Foochow	Wosang	J. M. Co.	7, July
Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	7, July
Shanghai via Amoy	Anhui	B. & S.	8, July
Kobe via Moji	Tikini	J.C.J. L.	8, July
Kobe	Tibodas	J.C.J. L.	9, July
Shanghai	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	10, July
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Suntung	B. & S.	10, July
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Ait M.	N. Y. K.	13, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kueichow	B. & S.	13, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	14, July
Manila	Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	14, July
Shanghai	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	14, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Yingchow	B. & S.	15, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	18, July

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"NEEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE.  
(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPI "NEEDERLAND")

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE.  
(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPI "ROTTERDAMSCH LLOYD")

JOINT SERVICE

between NETHERLAND'S EAST INDIES, SINGAPORE,

HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via Nagasaki,

Yokohama and Honolulu:

Steamers.	Displacement	Sails.	
"WILIS"	8,000 Tons.	8th July.	
"REMBRANDT"	10,000 "	18th July.	
"COENTOER"	10,000 "	1st Aug.	
"RINDJANI"	8,000 "	15th Aug.	
"VONDEL"	10,000 "	12th Sept.	
"KONINCIN DER N."	15,000 "	26th Sept.	

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars please apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.

Agents—JAVA PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

NOTICES.

CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.a. "KIYO MARU."

From SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO and JAPAN PORTS.

The above named steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 2nd July, at 5 P.M., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 7th July, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 11th July, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognized if filed after the 18th July, 1917.

T. DAIGO, Agent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1917.

NOTICE.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

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Telephone No. 524. HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Fufonchou, Wingyuefong 95, from Yokohama.

Kungseng, c/o Kwongcheong, from Amoy.

Chong Ban Ket, 38 Des Voeux Road, from Toronto.

Ohmura, Katori Maru, from Yokohama.

Hangsang, from Shanghai.

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## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

(Continued from Page 1.)  
HONOURING CANADA.

London, July 3.  
H.M. the King has telephoned to the Governor-General of Canada expressing satisfaction that the Queen and himself will be able to be present at to-day's service in Westminster Abbey commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the Confederation and in honour of Canada's sons fallen in the war.

His Majesty's rejoices with the Dominion in celebrating this jubilee of its strong and ever growing prosperous life and he joins in honouring the living and the dead who, by their deeds, have added a glorious chapter to the Empire's history.

Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Walter Long, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Lord Lansdowne, The Commonwealth Government and Earl Grey also sent messages to the Governor General.

Mr. Lloyd George says: The Confederation has enabled Canadians to attain internal unity and self-government and to achieve the beneficial development of their country's resources. The Confederation has done not less for the Empire. It has made Canada the pioneer of that autonomous nationhood which is an unique characteristic of our commonwealth nations. The history of the past fifty years is certain proof of the part Canada is destined to play, in concert with her sister nations, in promoting peace and unity in the world after victory has been won.

## THE COTTON CONTROL SCHEME.

London, July 2.  
The Cotton Control Board has decided regarding spinners who have cotton on call that prices may be fixed and delivery taken without authorisation of the Board until further notice.

Alexandria, July 2.  
The Cotton Exchange has reported: Cotton jobbing has been suspended for a fortnight.

## MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENT.

London, July 2.  
The Press Bureau announces that Mr. J. R. Clynes, the Labour member of Parliament for Manchester S.E., has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

## LATE MAJOR REDMOND.

## A Plea from the Trenches.

In view of the recent death of Major W. Redmond — many references to whom were made in the house of Commons and elsewhere—the following, taken from the Observer to hand, is especially interesting:

Several of the current magazines contain articles on the Irish Question. Major W. Redmond sends a moving plea from the trenches to the Dublin Review:

"In the course of the war the Irish troops have behaved with their accustomed valour. They have rendered a splendid service which should never be lost sight of by Englishmen, who may from time to time be inclined to question the real attitude of Ireland. On the fields of France and Flanders the Orange troops from the north and the Catholics from the south have alike maintained the honour of their country. These men in the field have worked and fought side by side in brotherhood and amity. One may ask, in all seriousness, if this is not a sign that, under a fair and free system of government, the men of the north and south may not be trusted to work out in friendship the salvation of their common country."

The old system of government in Ireland is dead—no sane man believes it can ever be revived. Let it be the task of statesmen of all sections to devise a new system founded on freedom and possessing every reasonable safeguard for minorities. Let old prejudices be cast aside; let the bonds which have been grasped upon the field of battle be grasped upon the fields of peace in Ireland also; let England trust fully and freely the people who have given so many brave soldiers to the common cause. In this way, and in this way alone, can Ireland, consistently with her rational existence, become a loyal and true partner, ready to take her full place in peace and war with England and Scotland and all the great young nations of the Empire, so many of them her own children.

"The reflections here set down are the very reflections which course through the minds of many thousands of Irish soldiers in trench and camp to-day; and of these things many and many an Irish soldier thought who will never think again in this world."

Mr. Alfred Perceval Graves, writing in the *Contemporary Review*, asks how Ulster will use the undoubted advantages she has gained by the Premier's guarantee that she is not to be included against her will in the Home

## CAPT. W. L. CARTER.

## Death of a Well-known Resident.

It is with deep regret that we hear, just as we are going to press, of the death of Captain W. L. Carter, agent and manager of the China and Japan Telephone Company in Hongkong. He passed away, we understand, at 1 p.m. today.

The deceased gentleman, who was born in Shanghai in 1877, being the eldest son of Mr. W. H. Carter, had occupied the position mentioned for fourteen years. He was formerly a 2nd Lieutenant in the East Lancashire Regiment, and had the South African War medal to his credit.

Shortly after the war, Captain Carter was given a local commission in the Royal Engineers, being made Lieutenant, with the honorary rank of Captain. He was extremely well-known locally, and will be greatly missed.

It appears that Captain Carter was admitted to the Military Hospital on the 18th ultimo, suffering from typhoid fever. He made fairly good progress until Friday last, when he became rather worse and, failing to recuperate, he died at the institution named this afternoon.

He leaves a widow and two children, with whom the deepest sympathy will be felt.

The funeral takes place tomorrow, the cortège passing the Monument at 5.30 p.m.

## CANTON AND THE MONARCHY.

## The Officials and the Manchu Restoration.

## (From our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, July 3.

Both the Takwan and the Civil Governor have issued official notices in regard to the restoration of the Monarchy. The former used very mild terms, stating that he understood public opinion throughout the country to be in favour of a continuance of the Republic, and therefore he would protect it and be responsible for the maintenance of peace. He hopes the people will remain quiet and carry on their business as usual.

The Governor, in his statement, used very strong terms against Chang Kun. He recalled the heroic acts of the revolutionists who had laid down their lives and says that he and the Takwan will send an Army to the North to punish the rebels and re-establish the Republic, but he urges the people to remain quiet and await developments.

On hearing the news from Peking, Li Lieh-kwan (who assisted Shun Chun-huen to attack Lung Chai-kwong) called on all the high officials and stated that he would lead an Army against the North. He proposes an alliance between six Southern Provinces.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Yunnan troops has informed the Takwan that over \$90,000 is due for soldiers' pay and that his men lack provisions. The Takwan has ordered the Financial Department that, no matter how important other claims may be, the soldiers must be paid first.

The Provincial Assembly met yesterday and decided to request the Takwan's appearance to-day concerning the developments in Peking.

It is stated in official quarters that a telegram has been received to the effect that the whole Navy is opposed to the restoration of the Monarchy.

## Australia and France's Day.

Australia is taking a most generous interest in the celebration of France's Day on July 12 in order to assist the war orphans of France.

## British Ship to the Rescue.

One hundred and sixty survivors from the French steamer Medjedra, which was sunk, were picked up by a British steamer, which brought them to Port Vendre.

## WHAT WE'RE COMING TO.

## Smaller Papers, Shorter Words.

It's no use blinking the truth, till the ménage of the Ubos is removed, we shall have 2 cut down our lives 2 the abos, min. We must eat less bread, curb our appetites & the good things of life, wear fewer clo's, box our hard hats and wear caps, don't unstack linen, sandal our feet, take our 1—sugar, and in all things and at all times put ourselves on strict rations.

M.P.s must make shorter speeches, the male pop must take 2 knickers 2 save cloth lanterns, persons must preach shorter sermons, and the news-hungry public must make do with smaller papers.

It's a sad fact, but war is do. The Chro's is small enough as it is, but if the paper famine continues, it may be even smaller and than the only way in which the days news can be given is 2 cut our words according 2 our papr. With smaller papers must cum shorter words. It's take some doing but needs must win the Ubos dive. The die must be comb'd, al the big words give the biff and al the short words cold out 4 service. Big words that have 2 their a/o many years of useful service wil not be script, but their let's rations wil be sverly cut down. Frinstance therl never b room to print the Capt of Turkey in 1 issue of the Chron. Snaps must be stuff.

It don't look nice. It is a blow 2 the liberti of the Pres, it threatens the glori of our ms tongue, our English of Shakes and Wordy. But 2 go on in the old way is quite imposs. We must make up our minds 2 it. Reading the news paper will not be the old idyl dalliance over the brek table it was. Our leseur mos. r gon 4 a. We shal feel wen we take up our Chron or Tele and pick out the items of news with much diff, that we r really doing our bit. Nor do we oppose events wil happen just befor we havat the papr 2 print them on. On the con, it looks as if the bigger the haps the smller will b the papr & the greater our task in keeping people informed of what's going on.

4 this state of things no 1 is directly 2 blame. It's just war. The nation with al its Allies is girded up to c the thing thru. Our gal prem Mr. Geo. is working mite & main in conjact with the Gov & War Cab 2 dicat an uneasycap fo while Pres Wil & Mr. Bel r not letting the gas gro under their feet. Our superb army under Sir Dug Haig is doing lders, & fulfilling alie hopes repord in them by our O. of Stf Sir Wm Robson. The Hindy line is bending under the combind blos of the Franco Brit legions, while the 5s. Prince Ker Wm's Horn hope is already a back no.

If our Navy is 4 the mo cheekt by the Ubos, it is only pro tem Sir J. Jell, is not bin by any means. The fight wil be fought out 2 the ful no of rounds, and we al kno where the Ubos wil b wen Time is cald. The U.S. A. has 2 be reckond with and if 2 what they say is truthe Ubos wont nose around with impu wen Tom Ed gets busy.

Meantime things cant b as usual. War makes al the diff. Faces must b facd. We must adjust our lives 2 the sit. Praps the terrors of living 2 endure a few col's of evg 2 endure a few col's of this sort thing daily may stir us up 2 xtra efforts 2 win thro as quickly as poss so that we may njoy again among the blessings of peace a ful and overflowing measure of the King's English.—Wm. Mc. in the *Daily Chronicle*.

## U.S. Railways.

United States railway companies have been instructed to adjust their services in order to make the maximum amount of transport available for the moving of col, food, and fuel for the troops.

## Dead Fishermen's Dependents.

At Grimsby County Court a special sitting was held to allocate a sum of about £12,000 to 50 dependents of dead fishermen under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The allocations varied from 10s. to 25s. a week, and the money had been paid into Court by the Grimsby Fishing Vessels Insurance Company.

## MOTOR PROSECUTION.

## Police Case and a Cross-Summons.

The hearing was continued at the Police Court this afternoon of the case in which an Indian chauffeur in the employ of the Hon. Mr. Lau Cho-pak is charged with driving recklessly, and with knocking a coolie down.

Defendant took out a cross-summons for assault against the Police Reserve constable who arrested him and also against the coolie for assault.

Mr. Leo D'Almada appeared for the Police constable, and Mr. J. H. Gardner was present for the defence.

The Reserve constable stated that on the day in question he saw defendant driving a car at a great speed in a westerly direction. When he got near Shelley Street, he knocked down a chair coolie, and after he had done so he immediately tried to kick him. Witness, who was about 15 yards away, went up and told defendant to take the man to the Hospital. Defendant flatly refused and the coolie demanded to be taken to the Police Station. This was done and defendant was charged.

In answer to questions put by his Worship, witness said that the car was going faster than cars generally did on Caine Road. At the time of the trouble, an Indian constable passed and when defendant would not believe that witness was a Police Reservist, although he had his armlet on, he told the Indian constable to see into the matter, but he refused to do so, saying that he was not on duty.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gardner, witness said that he did not know that several articles in the car had been stolen. He also understood from Mr. Lau Cho-pak that the car did not belong to him. He did not assault the defendant, whose shirt was torn by the coolie who was foki to the coolie injured. Witness endeavoured to stop them from fighting the coolie who was injured and was lying unconscious on the ground.

The coolie, in the box, said that he was standing by his chair when the car came at the back of him and knocked him down. He had to be taken to Hospital.

The coolie, who is charged with assault, says that when the accident occurred he was at the opposite side of the road. The car came along at a great speed and struck his foki, who was knocked to the ground unconscious. He went across to defendant and asked him to go to the Police Station. The man refused, as he got hold of his collar. Defendant would not go, and a fight took place.

The defence was that defendant was driving the car at quite a normal speed, when right in front were two coolies carrying a chair. Before defendant could pull up, his car struck one of them and knocked him down. He (defendant) pulled up immediately. The Police Reserve constable walked up and was very officious, and caught defendant and assaulted him.

The case was adjourned.

## INDEPENDENCE DAY.

## U. S. TIFFIN AT HONGKONG HOTEL.

Stirring War Speech by the Consul-General.

Whilst there has been no large celebration of Independence Day in the Colony this year, signs have not been wanting that to-day is the anniversary of the independence of the United States, for the Stars and Stripes has flown from all the American business houses and also on a good many British houses too. This is the first "Glorious Fourth" which has seen Great Britain and America fighting side by side as Allies in the war, and it was only natural that the real spirit of comradeship which now exists between the two countries should be manifested in some way.

It was at one time thought that the British and American communities should unite in some worthy celebration but upon consideration it was thought best to await a more favourable opportunity. Thus it was that the day was marked, apart from that mentioned above only by a private tiffin at the Hongkong Hotel, by members of the American community; and by some sports at Happy Valley for the benefit of American naval men at present in port.

There was a large attendance at the Hongkong Hotel for tiffin, the special room set apart being filled. The Stars and Stripes, together with the Union Jack, formed the only decoration. The chair was occupied by the American Consul-General, Mr. G. E. Anderson.

The Chairman, addressing the company after the repast, said that they wished to express to the British community in Hongkong their appreciation of the many offers that had been made for co-operation in the celebration of that day. He thought that the spirit in Hongkong had been one of universal sympathy; and there had been a strong disposition even to urge the Americans to join with the British in this the 141st celebration of the separation of Great Britain and the United States.

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The case was adjourned.

## A BATHING FATALITY.

## Chinese Clerk Drowned at North Point.

A bathing fatality occurred at the North Point bathing beach yesterday. It has been reported to the Police by Chan Fui-san the Secretary to the Nan Yang Brothers Tobacco Company, that an assistant clerk of the firm, named King Au, aged 27, was drowned whilst bathing at the beach. The tragedy took place at about five o'clock. Although two men went to the man's rescue, they were unable to save him.

## A New Departure.

A Russian lady has been appointed to the Russian Post Office in Tientsin. This is a new departure.

the more important. Now, were they justified from those general causes, those general conditions, in taking the step they had taken in, he would not say in declaring war, but in declaring that a state of war between Germany and the United States existed? The United States had never gone to war, except perhaps in the Mexican war, where the issue did not represent primarily and directly an effort to preserve free institutions, or to protect small nations in the exercise of their rights and free institutions. All through their history there had been an under-current of love and fidelity to those free institutions which they established when their nation was born. Now, as a matter of fact, they had joined in common with the Allies in the immediate causes of the war: Belgium was invaded, Russia was invaded and Great Britain was threatened with political subversion. They all recognised those facts. They were the cardinal principles on which the war was being fought. The United States was not really threatened and there was practically little danger of a military invasion.

They had watched the war up till now and had come to the conclusion that slowly but surely the existence of free institutions required that they should take part in that struggle. At the back of the immediate causes were those general conditions which they must recognise. They were in the struggle, not merely because of submarine warfare, but for free institutions. It was their new declaration of independence. It was a case of democracy against autocracy and they must adhere to the principles for which they had always fought and always died. They were fighting as Lincoln said: "that the dead might not have died in vain and that Government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish." The causes which led them to go to war merited that they should take part in that struggle. To-day, for the first time in their history, they were engaged in a foreign war with a first-class Power. From the time of the revolution until to-day, they had never known what it was to face a real foe abroad. Had the change come over them or others? It was certainly a subject for careful thought. Usually there were two causes, or a series of causes for a war. One might be known as the approximate or immediate cause, and the other was usually known as the remote or general cause. They had gone to war with Germany primarily because of certain outrages upon American lives and property, and because of the refusal of the German Government to observe international law and the refusal to accept those rules of international conduct which they had considered as properly representing their rights. That was what they considered the primary cause of the war. Now at the back of that were the general causes, themselves, their brothers and their sons into the trenches. It was their war, and victory must be theirs. Until they could control that military despotism in Germany to a point where their future rights would be protected, they could not honorably make peace. It was a time for personal service, sacrifice and self-denial. It was their new declaration of Independence, and they must all do their duty. He knew that they were going to do it.—(Applause.)

During the proceedings "The Star Spangled Banner" and the National Anthem were played, all standing.

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## Openings for British Trade.

Since the outbreak of the war, applications have been received at the Department of Commercial Intelligence from a large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom, and abroad, who wish to get into communication with British manufacturers or producers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from Germany and Austria-Hungary. Applications have been recorded during the past week for the names of manufacturers or producers of the following (amongst other) articles: British manufacturers or producers of these articles now in a position to supply are invited to make application for the names of the inquiries:—Bone shields for feeding bottles; club tooth lever pallets for watches, with enclosed stones; glass jars for fish paste. Machinery: Machines for cutting out and sewing fabric gloves; plant for the manufacture of sealing-wax; micro-telephones.

## Whale Oil Production in 1916.

On account of a great many Norwegian whaling companies having taken advantage of the high freight rates and let their transport vessels go into the freight trade, and as a result of having laid up their catching boats, while other companies experienced a difficulty in obtaining the necessary transports, the whale-oil production of 1916 was considerably less than in previous years. The total production for 1916 was only 367,400 barrels, as against 475,000 in 1915, 575,000 in 1914, and 600,000 in 1913. During 1916 the catch of South Shetland brought 195,000 barrels, of South Georgia 136,700 barrels, while off Australia, Africa, the Faroe Islands, and Alaska it brought only 34,800 barrels. The catch on all other fields was thus very small. The world's production of whale-oil amounted in 1916 to 634,500 barrels, of which 218,000 barrels came from South Shetland, 329,000 from South Georgia, 43,000 from Africa, 13,000 from Australia, and 18,000 from Alaska. In 1915 the world's production of whale-oil was 630,000 barrels; in 1914, 735,000 barrels; and in 1913, 775,000 barrels. Norway in 1916 produced about 58 per cent.; in 1915, 76 per cent.; in 1914, 78 per cent.; and in 1913, about 77 per cent. of the world's total production of whale-oil. The production of Norwegian whaling companies of whale-gano (fertiliser) for the season 1916 was 100,000 sacks, of which 60,000 were produced in South Georgia, 19,000 in South Shetland, 4,000 in the Faroe Islands, 5,000 in Alaska, and 12,000 in Africa and Australia.

## Silk Market.

Messrs. Chabrieres, Morel and Cie., in a recent report on the Lyons Silk Market, write:—"A remarkably large amount of business has been done in all descriptions of silk. This revival was at first due to the placing of important orders in silk piece goods. Our manufacturers and throwsters, who had acted prudently for some time past, endeavoured to replenish their stocks, but supplies in spot silk proved so inadequate to the demand that hurried purchases led to some excitement. In spite of the uncertainty about arrivals and of the advance in the rate of war risk insurance, buyers were obliged to cover themselves partly with silk afloat. Swiss consumers also entered the market freely, particularly in European sorts, for fear of permanent scarcity and for securing in due time permits of importation. All quotations mark a advance. One European silk reaches 8 to 8½ per kilo, owing in some measure to the improvement of the Italian exchange. Japans have been, as usual, controlled by the American demand. Prices moved up and down, but finally gained 8 to 7 f., with an important premium for spot silks, which are almost exhausted. Shanghai steam fixtures and Canton were actively dealt with and improved by 2 to 3 f. The European crop is expected to be a fortnight behind time, owing to the very cold weather of April. The final result may not be affected, except in Spain, where the mulberry leaves have not grown in time. The Levant, Persia, Caucasus, and Central Asia, for want of

news, or on account of the state of war, can have but poor returns. The first Canton crop, estimated at first at 6,000 bales, has suffered from an inclement weather, injuring the quality and probably reducing the quantity."

## Freight Market Report.

Messrs. Wheelock & Co. in their Report dated Shanghai June 21 state:—"There is very little to say nowadays about our Homeward Freight market. To Europe the position being simply this—that the Government has taken over control of the British shipping and priority being given for special commodities there is very little or no space left for general cargo and until Government requirements are met it is useless for shippers to expect allotments for general cargo via Pacific."—We understand that from the 1st of July rates will be further advanced to Gold \$50.00 per ton on general cargo and we would also draw the attention of Overland Shippers to the fact that all railway rates in Canada and the United States will be raised 15 per cent. from the same date. Eastwise.—Things on the coast are rather dull owing to the uncertainty as regards the political situation in China. It is held in local Chinese business circles to be extremely hopeful and it is not anticipated that there will be any actual fighting before a settlement is arrived at. The confidence inspired by this view of the situation is reflected by inquiries being made by provincial representatives, and it is anticipated, in the absence of any unforeseen event to upset calculations, that trade generally will show a great improvement after this week's settlement. The situation in regard to the cotton market is naturally rather tight and consequently delivered have been comparatively small during the fortnight under review. There seems to be no end at all to the upward tendency of freight—the rates for time-charter still continue to soar and as things stand at the rate for coal from Japan to Shanghai would work out at nearly \$10.00 per ton! add this to the F. O. B. cost in Japan and it makes the price of coal laid down here over Taels 10.00 per ton. In Japan the demand for home consumption is still, on the increase added to which there is a marked scarcity at present of labour at the mines owing to the usual custom of the miners during the Summer months proceeding to the fields for agricultural work and assisting in gathering in the harvest, there is consequently a further reduction in the quantity of coal available for export. Fushan Coal.—No change. Kai-ping Coal.—With freights still on the upward grade new business is difficult to negotiate, but as the prices ultimately fixed must cover the cost of carriage, quotations will naturally be a good deal higher than those ruling for the last few months. It now seems quite apparent that no reduction can be looked for for sometime to come, and the tendency unfortunately appears in the other direction.

## London Rubber Notes.

London, May 18.—A continued source of dissatisfaction among many shareholders in rubber companies is the manner of which the excess profits tax operates. Old companies which are fully developed have been paying big dividends for years, and many of them do not have to pay any tax at all. This, as Mr. E. L. Killick points out in the *Financier*, is not the source of staveance, which lies in the fact that young developing companies, after waiting five or six years for dividends, have on resuming maturity to hand over the major portion of their profits to the Exchequer. The tax discriminates against those companies which chance to become substantially profit-making within the war period. Instances are supplied by the Grand Central, which never distributed more than 6 per cent. before the war, and which paid £57,230 in excess profits duty in 1915 and carried £184,700 forward out of 1916 profits to meet the tax in the following year, and Bata Caves, which pays a dividend of 210 per cent. and apparently escapes the duty. The question of the excess profits tax was raised at several of the meetings of rubber companies held recently.

The Tea Market.—The Hankow tea report (June 22) states:—"Our market is at a standstill. Bourse for the week amounts to only 10,000 hanchas. Settlements by Russian buyers are now 130,000 hanchas less than at the same time last year, and this is hardly to be wondered at since it requires about 4 robes to day to purchase an equal amount of tea to that procurable by one robe two years ago. Apart from this, however, the transport difficulties are such that it is very doubtful whether the goods can be forwarded on from Vladivostok or Nakhodka for many weary months. The outlook is a very depressing one for both natives and for those shippers to U. S. A. who, this year made purchases in competition with Russians."

The Shanghai Markets.—Shanghai, June 22.—The fact that no auctions were held this week renders any definite statement about the piec-goods market difficult. There is, however, a very general impression that next week's actions will be characterised by higher prices. The political situation in China is held in local Chinese business circles to be extremely hopeful and it is not anticipated that there will be any actual fighting before a settlement is arrived at. The confidence inspired by this view of the situation is reflected by inquiries being made by provincial representatives, and it is anticipated, in the absence of any unforeseen event to upset calculations, that trade generally will show a great improvement after this week's settlement. The situation in regard to the cotton market is naturally rather tight and consequently delivered have been comparatively small during the fortnight under review. There seems to be no end at all to the upward tendency of freight—the rates for time-charter still continue to soar and as things stand at the rate for coal from Japan to Shanghai would work out at nearly \$10.00 per ton! add this to the F. O. B. cost in Japan and it makes the price of coal laid down here over Taels 10.00 per ton. In Japan the demand for home consumption is still, on the increase added to which there is a marked scarcity at present of labour at the mines owing to the usual custom of the miners during the Summer months proceeding to the fields for agricultural work and assisting in gathering in the harvest, there is consequently a further reduction in the quantity of coal available for export. Fushan Coal.—No change. Kai-ping Coal.—With freights still

on the salt revenue and the land tax. The former is now under foreign supervision and may be expected to yield larger results. The estimate in the present Budget is \$96,767,010, and that for Land Tax \$90,115,784. With more effective administration these and other channels of income could without doubt be made to produce a far greater revenue. The various heads of receipts, however, fall far short of the estimated expenditure, so that the Chinese Minister of Finance has been compelled to budget for loans totalling over \$40,000,000. For education some five million dollars were appropriated out of a grand total expenditure of nearly five hundred million. Considering the importance of the subject to the Chinese nation, such a sum as that just mentioned seems very inadequate. We can only trust that it is due to the financial stress of the moment, and not to any lack of appreciation on the part of the authorities as to the vital necessity of making education one of the principle planks of Chinese reform. Similarly, the appropriation of about four million dollars to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce strikes one as small, considering the important work to be undertaken by this department in connection with forestry, conservancy, and mining. With the efficiency and enterprise of this Ministry the industrial and commercial progress of China is largely bound up. It is obvious that the present appropriation will not leave much for the important pioneer work which will have to be undertaken. Some explanation of the apparent parsimony in the directions we have indicated is revealed when we find that military requirements account for nearly half the ordinary expenditure. In the present unsettled state of China the item under this head is bound to be large. Until a more peaceful administration is secured money will continue to be expended in this direction which might be more profitably employed in promoting the social and material progress of the Chinese people. The unfortunate part is that all the financial difficulties of China could have been obviated if the resources of the country could have been properly developed. It is in this direction therefore that the new Chinese Government should turn its attention at the earliest moment. There is untold wealth in China waiting to be tapped, but in the past the authorities, instead of welcoming foreign assistance in the development of their mines and industries, have put barriers in the way of most of such efforts. It is to be hoped, however, that a new era in this respect will dawn in China, and, if it does the Chinese Budgets of the future will be very different documents to those with which we have been familiar during the last few years.

A Polish Monarchy.—Wolff Bureau message circulating Polish Press opinions concerning the question of a Polish monarchy suggest that Berlin is contemplating action in the matter.

## WHEN YOU REVIEW THE SITUATION

on the market for beer, of course you will settle on PRIMO because it has been tried, proved and endorsed by all lovers of wholesome beer. An ideal beverage for summer months.

Stocked by all Wine and Spirit Merchants and Hotels in the Colony.

H. RUTTONJEE  
& SON.

16 Queen's Road Central



## HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;  
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL

## OFFICIAL PRICES

BANKS: H. & S. Banks s. \$685

MARINE INSURANCES:

Cantons a. \$312

North Chinas n. t. 140

Unions s. \$355

Yangtzes b. ex. \$3. \$90

FIRE INSURANCES:

China Fires b. \$143

H. K. Fires s. \$325

SHIPPING:

Douglas a. \$85

Steamboats a. \$18

Indos (Del.) b. \$100

Indos (Pref.) s. \$40

Shells b. 120-

Ferries n. \$29

REFINERIES:

Sugars s. \$99

Malabons b. \$39

MINING:

Kailans b. 34.6

Langkats t. 15

Raubs n. \$2.45

Tronohs n. 25.6

Urals n. 32-

DOCKS, WHARVES,  
GODOWNS, &c.

H. K. Wharves s. \$72

Kowloon Docks s. \$118

Shai Docks n. t. 94

LANDS, HOTELS  
AND BUILDINGS:

Centrals s. \$96

H. K. Hotels s. \$96

Land Invest. s. \$34

H'p'keys Est. s. \$5.00

K'lon Lands s. \$38

Shai Lands n. t. 80

West Points n. \$72

COTTON MILLS:

Ewos b. t. 155

Kung Yiks b. t. 14.60

Shai Cottons b. t. 124

Yangtzeapoos b. t. 5.70

MISCELLANEOUS:

Borneos n. \$7

China Light & P. n. \$4.50

Providents s. \$7.90

Dairy Farms n. \$23

Green Islands n. \$7.90

H. K. Electrics s. \$48

H. K. Ice Co. s. \$151

Ropes b. \$27

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams, Low Level ss. \$6.35

Trams, Peak, old n. cts. 90

Trams, Peak, new n. cts. 90

Laundries b. \$3.40

U. Waterboats n. \$13

Watsons b. \$6

Wm. Powells s. \$6.50

Morning Posts n. \$29

NOTES:

CORECTED TO MOR WEDNESDAY

JULY 4, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

## EXCHANGE.

## SELLING.

T/T 2/98

Demand 2/6 7/16

30 dls. 2/6 9/16

60 dls. 2/6 11/16

4 m/s. 2/6 3/4

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore 10/74

T/T Japan 11/74

T/T India Nom.

T/T San Francisco 60/4

co & New York

T/T Java 145

T/T Marks 3.47

T/T France 3.47

Demand, Paris 3.47

T/T Bombay 6.34

Demand, Bombay Nom.

T/T Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Manila 120/4

Demand

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—CIGARETTES IN TINS—

"Embassy" is sold 25 Cigarettes in a neat Tin convenient for the pocket.

It is the choice Cigarette in the ideal moisture-proof container.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR A TIN  
OF

"EMBASSY" 25's

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE  
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & CO., F. H. HOHNKE, F. J. SCHWARZKOPF, E. H. THIEL and J. E. DANIELSON in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON

PUBLIC AUCTION.

NOTICES.

MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA.

Trained male Masseur.  
Ten years experience.  
Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.

WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES IF PREFERRED.  
NO. 202, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

ASAHI BEER.



the 7th day of September, 1917,  
at his Auction Rooms in  
Duddell Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situated and being Shaukiwan Marine Lot No 1 and known as Blackhead's Soap Works.

In One Lot.

The property has an area of 95,800 square feet or thereabouts and consists of level ground with a sea wall in good condition on the water front. On the property stands a Soap Factory and buildings in connection therewith comprising two Godowns, one with coolie quarters over a Madager's House, a Boiler and Machine House, three Iron Sheds, two Wooden Sheds and a Tank.

The property is held for the residue of a term of 999 years from August 1890. The Crown rent is \$410 per annum.

The PLANT and MACHINERY in the factory will be sold at the same time.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:

Messrs. DEACON & BARSTON,  
1, Des Voeux Road Central,

Solicitors for the Liquidator, or from:

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1917.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS  
1917. Overland Touring Cars,  
5 Cylinder, 7 Seater.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Duddell Street,  
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undeclared articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; all manufacturers of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the above-mentioned declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

TAI O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.

Cheng Chow.—Week days, 7 p.m.

Shantou, Shantou and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Auton, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santan and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Samabui and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Namtau and Sammel.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Shamchun.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Yau Ma Tei.—Week days, 7 p.m.

Yau Ma Tei.—Week days, 7 p.m.